

For Immediate Release: May 30, 2007
Contact: Brittany Eck (202) 482-3809

**COMMERCE ANNOUNCES PRELIMINARY DECISION ON UNFAIR DUMPING OF COATED FREE SHEET
PAPER FROM CHINA, INDONESIA, AND KOREA**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Department of Commerce today announced its affirmative preliminary determinations in the antidumping duty investigations on coated free sheet paper (glossy paper) from China, Indonesia, and Korea.

Commerce preliminarily determined that Chinese, Indonesian, and Korean producers/exporters have sold glossy paper in the United States at 23.19 to 99.65 percent, 10.85 percent, and 0.00 to 30.86 percent less than fair value, respectively. Glossy paper is used in art books, textbooks, annual reports, and prestige magazines and catalogues.

"This Administration continues to aggressively and transparently enforce our trade laws to ensure a level playing field for American manufacturers, workers and farmers," said Commerce Secretary Carlos M. Gutierrez. "By acting on these petitions, the United States today is demonstrating its continued commitment to prevent unfair trade practices."

As a result of these preliminary determinations, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise and to collect a cash deposit or bond based on the preliminary rates. Commerce is scheduled to issue its final determinations in mid-August, but this deadline may be extended.

Background:

Commerce initiated these investigations on November 20, 2006, after determining the petitions filed by NewPage Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, met the statutory requirements under the Tariff Act of 1930. From 2005 to 2006, imports of glossy paper from China increased by 166% by volume and were valued at an estimated \$224 million in 2006. During this period, imports of glossy paper from Indonesia increased by 87% by volume and were valued at an estimated \$50 million and imports from Korea increased by 13% by volume and were valued at an estimated \$362 million.

Dumping occurs when a foreign producer sells a product in the United States at a price that is less than fair value, which is often the producer's sales price in the country of origin, or its cost of production. The difference between the price (or cost) in the foreign market and the price in the U.S. market is called the dumping margin.

For more information about Import Administration or for the [fact sheet](#) on today' s preliminary decisions on coated free sheet paper products from China, Indonesia, and Korea, please visit www.trade.gov/ia

###